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**W**ANTED, second-hand STEAM ENGINE and Boiler for sawmill. 20 City-rd, Darlington.

**W**ANTED, good second-hand Benning Engine, 3-5 h. Also small Dynamo. Karamza, Herald Office.

**W**ANTED, good second-hand Circular Saw and Bench for firewood. Karamza, Herald Office.

**OLD MAN**—An Excellent Nerve Tonic. Obtainable















## TOWN HALL POPULAR

**The Subscription List will be closed on 10th April, 1918**

Interest on the 4½ per cent. Loan will be free of Commonwealth and State income tax. The loan is guaranteed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Interest amounting to £1 15s 6d on each £100 subscribed will be paid on 15th December, 1918.

THE LOAN IS TO BE UTILISED BY THE COMMONWEALTH FOR

BONDS and TRANSFERS of Inscribed Stock will be FREE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE STAMP DUTY.

Bonds will be issued in denominations of £10, £50, £100, £500 and £1000, and will be payable in Pounds, or Stock will be issued in amounts of £100, and multiples of £10 over £100.

Both Interest Warrants and Coupons will be payable free of exchange at any location in the Commonwealth Bank of Australia or any Bank or State Savings Bank throughout the Commonwealth.

*Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent., and which should be on the special printed forms will be received at any Branch of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.*

any Branch of the COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA, or may be forwarded through the medium of Head Office and Branches of any BANK, STATE SAVINGS BANK, or any MEMBER OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK EXCHANGE, or any POST OFFICE WHERE MONEY ORDER BUSINESS

£15 " " 1st May, 1918 £25 " " 1st August, 1918  
£25 " " 3rd June, 1918  
Any or all instalments may be prepaid.

The Stock will be inscribed in accordance with the provisions of the Commonwealth Banking Act, 1911-15, and Inscription Books of the Loan will be kept at the COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA, at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

Members of recognised Stock Exchanges will be allowed a Commission of 5/- per £100 on all issues of shares included by them with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

**CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.**

in any case shall not exceed the amount of cash dividends of the corporation to be declared as on 15th June, 1918, at face value, free of charge, and will be contingent on the relative cash application being duly completed.

cent. per annum, from date of the Certificate to 10th April, 1918 (the date of the closing of the Loan) in payments for Bunk or Bonds in this Loan, provided that where 2 per cent. Commonwealth of Australia Sixth War Loan (1917) is applied for, War Savings Certificates will be accepted in part payment of the loan.

No Consolidation will be payable in respect of Conversion applications.

1974 February, 1978.

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**Wang Lina**



Director: *Shirley*  
Magnate: *Ignatius*.

**2565** =====

**Touring Car**



## A Logical Purchase

New model just arriving.

For years the Overland product has out-

This year, through an achievement new to the industry, the company has an-

- the most comprehensive range of models ever built by any one motor car manufacturer.

In every class these motor cars represent such remarkable value that every consider-

Overland motor cars first.

you want. Let us help you solve your personal motor car problems as thousands of

We will gladly arrange for a practical demonstration.

MODEL 90 ROADSTER, \$355.

173-175 ELIZABETH-ST., SYDNEY.

**The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.**  
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars

[http://nla.gov.au/nla.news\\_page12](http://nla.gov.au/nla.news_page12)

**TRAILIA**  
**(1927)**  
**10th April, 1918**  
**per Cent.**  
5 per cent. Loan will be  
Commonwealth Taxation, and  
late Income Tax.  
under the installment system  
to £2 75d on each £100 sub-  
on 15th December, 1918.  
Installments are paid in full on  
the 1st January, commencing 1st  
subscribed will be paid on  
the 1st January. Therefore interest will be  
the rate of 5 per cent. per  
ANNUAL WEALTH FOR  
FORM EITHER OF  
THE OPTION OF  
will be FREE OF  
payment of PROBATE  
THE ISSUE IS A  
INVEST THEREIN.  
£100 and £1000, and will be  
multiples of £50 over £100.  
Bank of Australia in SYDNEY,  
The Bank, Ltd., and  
and 15th December.  
age at any branch of the Com-  
monwealth of Australia,  
Capital and Interest will be a  
in behalf of the TREASURER  
for the above Loan.  
cent, and which should be on  
Commonwealth Bank of Australia,  
medium of Bank of Australia,  
medium of Bank of Australia,  
SHOULD BE COMPLETED.  
changed, will only be provided at  
may be forwarded through the  
BANK, or any OTHER OF  
MONEY ORDER BUSINESS  
1st July, 1918  
1st August, 1918.  
do, the deposit and installment  
the Commonwealth Insured  
the COMMONWEALTH BANK  
Holders.  
Issued on application (no fees) on  
any multiple of £10 above £100.  
Bonds, and holders of Bonds will  
tion in writing to the Commis-  
sioner of the Commonwealth Bank  
of Australia.  
tion of £1 per £100 on all  
the Commonwealth Bank of  
be allowed a Commission of  
which bear their signatures in  
Bank a member of a Bank  
of Australia.  
1918 (previous interest  
convert them into the 5 per  
cent. Loan, and holders of  
Bonds. Such conversion will  
of will be contingent on the  
the to the converted form to the  
an actual conversion in the bank  
the price plus interest at 5 per  
cent of the closing of the Loan,  
per cent. Commonwealth of  
it will be accepted in part, per-  
cent, for the Bank of Australia,  
Bank of Australia.  
for 5 per cent. Bonds or Bank  
will receive the same amount  
of the Bank, State Savings Bank  
conducted, throughout the  
FORBES, Freeman.



**WAR NOTES.**

## WAR NOTES.

### BRITISH MILITARY CHANGES.

The changes in connection with the British Imperial General Staff, which are announced this morning, are ample proofs that the Government are fully conversant with the views recently expressed in the House of Commons.

...serving Sir William Robertson's position  
...are not without foundation. The necessity of  
...Allied War Council, which will co-ordinate  
...military effort, and which will prove to be a  
...War Council in fact as well as in name, can-  
...not be denied. The Allies have suffered  
...through lack of unity of effort before to-day.  
...ed, if the council at Versailles is going to  
...enable the Allies to avoid some of the mis-  
...takes of the past, it will represent a con-  
...siderable step towards ultimate success. Un-  
...doubtedly its first visible effect has been to  
...bush us of the services of a general who has

described by our Allies as "one of the greatest military brains in the war." We would hope that General Sir William Robertson's knowledge and experience might be valuable in some other office where he would be able to continue to assist in confronting the great (frightful) enemy which England has over-looked to face. The tone of the French Bureau's announcement does not, however, encourage such hope. We have no doubt of the ability of General Sir Henry Wilson to fill the shoes of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, if we have heard the last of these schemes, which are so far from being

...ngs in connection with the British mili-  
tary leadership, the extension of the powers  
of the War Council at Versailles might not  
have such drastic effects as many believed it  
would. We have yet to learn how Sir Douglas  
Haig will regard the position, and we will ac-  
cordingly await the filling of the vacancy at  
the War Council created by the appointment  
of General Sir Henry Wilson as Chief  
of the Imperial General Staff. It is a matter  
of regret, however, that Sir William Robertson  
could not see his way clear to accept the  
new post on the War Council or retain his old  
one.

### CIVILIAN "INTERFERENCE"

The whole of the discussion regarding the extension of the functions of the military representative on the Versailles Council and a effect upon the Chief of the Imperial General Staff has shown the strong objection of the British public to anything approaching civilian interference in military matters. His feeling is not always understood by civilians in countries such as France, where politicians do not forego their right to criticize and even interfere to a certain extent.

ilitary masters. In a recent article in "The New Republic," entitled "The Outlook of the West," Herbert Sidebotham doubts whether this tendency on the part of the British to keep their military leaders above criticism is justifiable. "A succession of small wars waged by a professional army," he writes, "will teach rough people into the habit of regarding war as a form of sport. The civilians sit in the grand stand watching the soldiers play in the enclosure. You had your pet soldier as you had your pet footballer, and you could beat him against the others; but civilian troops

rence' in war was as irregular and was as utterly presented as it would be if the operators came off the grand stand and began to show the players how to play the game. This habit has persisted even to a war in which the conditions are too tragic for any resemblance to a game. There are no spectators in this war; we are all taking a hand in it. And yet how strong the old feeling is against civilian 'interference' was shown by the indignation aroused by certain passages in Mr. Lloyd George's Paris speech. That feeling is still strong in England and is

thatched from the statement contained in one of this morning's messages to the effect that the newspaper agitation regarding the Versailles War Council has created suspicion in some quarter that Mr. Lloyd George was interfering in questions of strategy.

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### DESTROYER RAID IN THE CHANNEL.

The latest destroyer raid against the New England coast, which was reported to have been successful, undoubtedly succeeded in doing no small amount of damage to the smaller boats and patrol vessels without the raiders being

by serious damage themselves. It is as it went, therefore, the enemy has been to regard the raid as being satisfactory, the aim of raiding vessels is to accomplish as much destruction as possible, and then after having sustained a minimum amount of injury to themselves. We can only assume, however, that the enemy's main objective in raiding the Dover patrol was not such the sinking of a few drifters as the temporary disorganisation of the patrol service, enabling the raiders to dash into the Channel traffic continually flowing across the Channel.

and sink at will some of the several British transports and supply ships. They failed to achieve this aim as they have done hitherto. The loss of life amongst the crew of the trawlers and drifters, whose duty it is to keep the Channel crossing free for the transport of men and material between England and the fighting front, is greatly to be regretted, but it is part of the price which must be paid for the maintenance of our communications which lie within striking distance of the enemy's base at Zebrugghe. That the price would have been greater still had

ot the Dover patrol been as efficient as it may be assumed from the fact that the raiders failed to reach the transports, the protection of which is the main reason for the existence of the Dover patrol.

---

### THE TASK OF THE DOVER PATROL.

The remarkable way in which the Channel crossing has been protected during the past three and a half years will no doubt be regarded as one of the most striking examples of the power of the British Navy. We were recently informed that 11,000,000 effective had

been carried in transports, and that as many as 250,000 troops had been afloat in one day. Although this applies to all sea routes, there is one stretch of water where the congestion of sea-  
miles carrying troops and war material is greater than in the twenty odd miles separating the coasts of England and France at Dover and Calais. The enemy is perfectly well aware of the nature of the traffic which is being carried across this narrow strait, and he has mounted several destroyers in the English Channel with it and sink the transports which are taking soldiers home on leave.

back to France on their way to the Channel. Although her base at Zebruges, from which the raiders mentioned this morning are said to have come, is only a couple of hours' steam from this busy thoroughfare, and the raiders are thereby enabled to choose their time and circumstances for such a job, the enemy has not yet succeeded in intercepting us seriously with the Channel crossing, or in halting the use of the crowded British trans-ports there. Towards the end of October 1916, ten German destroyers succeeded in achieving this object, but their success when they dashed in, near the destroyer Flirt, damaged the Nubia, and sent her bottom, the transport Queen, which

Unfortunately, had no troops on board at the time. It had, as in several other raids, the enemy lost some of his own boats, and it is a matter for regret that in the raid mentioned this morning the German destroyers caught no punishment.

—

**UNCERTAIN POSITION ON THE EAST.**

The position on the Russian front is becoming even more obscured than ever. In order to arrive at any definite conclusions regarding it one would require to have some definite knowledge of the intentions of the enemy as well as of those of the Bolsheviks. The Amsterdam press has published this morn-

which suggests that the German Government is representing the attitude of the British in order to provide an excuse for its attacking Northern Russia, and thus causing the peace with the Ukraine, does not seem probable. When the German newspaper publishes the important information which has reached the German General Staff, we can usually conclude that the German Censor has a very good reason for permitting its publication. The announcement that the order to disband the Russian army was revoked a few days after it was signed would no doubt be considered sufficient excuse for a German newspaper to disregard the disorganized and defeated

Eastern front if it suited Germany's purposes to start such a move. In the meantime the Germans are showing definite signs of dissatisfaction with the Ukrainian peace terms, and Germany is reported to be experiencing considerable anxiety regarding their attitude. On the whole Germany does not seem to be so fully convinced of trouble concerning the Russian front. A continuance of uncertainty there might encourage Roumania to hold out for a while longer at least.

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